

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1890.

Amusements To-Day Academy of Design—Annual Exhibition, American Institute—Barnum's Orest Stow, Mattees

Biosth's Theatre-Brauss over So Bijon Opera Rouse-Age: Age. Buly's New Theatre-The Way we Live. Fifth Avenue Theatre-Hearts of Osk, Grand Opera R use-Wolfer's Roest, Baverly's Theatre-Widow Resott. Koster & Bint's Enrden-Concert. Madison Square Carden Pair. Madison Square Treat e-Basel Kirk. Nibbo's Garden-Mastelon Mistrelt. New York Aquartism—Tom Thunk, Malines.

San Prancise . Mi strets-Beatle's Pirates Standard Theater—WLiss. Theater Consigne—Bulligan Guard Surprise. Tony Postor's Theater—Yeristy. Malies. Union Square Theatre—My Partner. W. Hisek's Theatre—She Stoops to Conquer. Windoor Theatre—Across the Continent.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, is nied to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

Invited to Certain Defeat.

The bolters from the Democratic party in this State have an uninviting prospect before them. They are asked to volunteer for a battle in which their own defeat is a foregone conclusion. If they succeed in turn. in defeating the regular candidate of their own party, still the result is all the same to themselves. They only place their own enemies in power.

There may be some earthy and meanspirited leaders who expect to profit by the favor of the enemies whom they exalt; but such expectations are usually disappointed; and if they are fulfilled, the very reward brings with it contempt and ignominy,

How large an army can be raised in this Even if many volunteer at first, how many can be retained?

There is no principle to hold them to gother. There is no selfish reward to be won-no

selfish end to be attained. The leader of the bolters is destitute of

personal magnetism and wanting in all the high and strong qualities which command

What, then, is to hold the bolters together Yes, Wonderfully Inspiring.

et and admiration.

The Springfield Republican, not content with running Senator EDMUNDS as the Re publican candidate for President, is willing to furnish a leader for the Democrats also. 'The Young Democracy," says our esteemed contemporary, "should say, not TILDEN, but BAYARD. EDMUNDS and BAY-ARD would make an inspiring race."

Yes, wonderfully inspiring! EDMUNDS was the author of the unconstitutional Electoral tribunal, and BAYARD was one of its princinal Democratic advocates. As the Republican candidate, EDMUNDS would perfectly represent the Conspiracy of 1876; while BAY-ARD would stand for the Electoral Commis sion, without which that Conspiracy could not have been consummated.

The Republicans may nominate Mr. En-MUNDS If they choose; but the Democracy will not be likely to take for their candidat in 1880 any man who in any way promoted the device by which they were cheated out of the Presidency after they had elected SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

A Practical Reform.

In a report on insanity, read before the annual "Conference of Charities," Dr. John B. CHAPIN of the Willard Asylum called attention to the fact that it is to the beneficent and overshadowing influence of the Commissioners in Lunacy that the British asylums for the insane are indebted for their high standard. Their advanced ideas in treatment, their freedom from the use of restraint, their wise encouragement of occupation for patients, as well as the high tone of the literature of the medical profession and the immunity of the asylums from re straint, are, Dr. CHAPIN says, due largely if not mainly to the introduction into England, forty years ago, of the principle of State supervision through a Board of Commission ers in Lunacy. The influence of a similar intermediary board, the Doctor thinks, "needs to be felt, and would be welcome, in this country." Whether the lunacy interests alone of any State are of sufficient magnitude to warrant the creation of such boards is the doubt, and he therefore proposes that those interests be confided to the Boards of Public Charities which exist in many States, "possessing all the needful powers of a lunacy commission, representing all the public charities in their benevoiont, financial, and medical relations to the community, elevating them, and bringing them in these respects in best accord with the policy of the State."

A bill now before the Legislature proposes to carry out this polley in this State. It adds three new members, two physicians and a lawyer, to the present State Board of Charities, and organizes that Board as a Commission in Lunacy by transferring to it the powers of the present Commissioner in Lunacy, which are not so effective in the hands of an individual as it is hoped they will be in those of a board. This bill ought to become a law. The new members added to the Charity Board are to serve, as do the present members, without salary. This relieves the bill from any objection on the score of increased cost; and as there is not likely to be a very active demand from Republican politicians for offices to which no salary is attached, there is a reasonable ground for supposing that the new men would be selected from those who are willing to devote their time and abilities to charitable labors without pecuniary recom-

That something should be done to improve the management of the insane asylums in this State is evident. They show an enormous increase of expenditure, without a corresponding ratio of improvement in treatment. A few years ago the average cost of the asylums in this country was \$1,100 a head During Goy. TILDEN's administration he reported that the "palace asylums" we have been erecting of late years cost \$5,000 for every patient; and yet, as Mr. E. K. APGAR in his report to the Comptroller last year showed, the proportion of patients cured had decreased. The reasons for this are fully set forth in Mr. APGAR's comments ou the management of the Utica Asvium. In that asylum the per capita cost of administration was nearly three times that of the Toronto Asylum, with about the same number of patients, and twice that of the asylums at Northampton, Brattleboro, Jackson, Dayton, Cleveland, and St. Peter's The Utica Asylum, with its six hundre patients, stands at the head, in its expenditures, of all the twenty asylums cited as illustrations, with the exception of that at Poughkeepsie, which has but two hundred patients, and the Middletown Asylum, with but 109 among whom to distribute its general charges. The dearest of the asylums out of this State fall modestly one-third

behind Utica in their expenses per capita

and the most economical spends barely thirty per cent. of what is spent at Utica. At the average rate of the three New York asylums mentioned by Mr. APGAR, the 9,000 lunatics in this State would cost us annually \$3,000,000; at that of Toronto, \$1,200,000; at that of Brattleboro, \$1,350,000.

The efficient work which the State Board of Charities has already done gives reason to believe that if this bill becomes a law we shall be able to make a better showing in the future.

Their Banner Is Fraud.

We do not suppose any man imagines Gen. GRANT to be the first choice of the majority of the voters in the Republican party. He can be nominated only by defrauding a majority of the party out of their conceded right to nominate its candidate. But the means of defrauding the majority out of that most important right are al ready fully assured in the hands of a few unprincipled leaders, who are determined that the voice of the masses shall be un-

heard. But what right have the majority of the party to complain of this? Have they not, by acquiescing in the most gigantic and most monstrous of frauds, which inaugurated as President a candidate never elected by the people, constituted Fraud the banner of the party? What then if CONKLING and CAMERON raise it to its loftiest height and bear it to the front? It is still their own banner.

Interesting News.

The Evening Post of San Francisco pubishes in a most conspicuous manner the following statement:

"An examination by five eminent physicians of Nev To.k has established the fact that Mr. Tilden is a physical wrock, and wholly under to enter upon a campaign. The chances are that he may die before November.

This is news indeed. We should be glad to hear from the Evening Post the names of the five eminent physicians, and the date at which their alleged examination took place. We must say, moreover, that it is rather surprising that such intelligence should not be known in New York until it reaches us by way of San Francisco.

The Tribune reports that the Fraud cry is o be raised at Syracuse, and that there will undoubtedly be a strong Fraud plank in the platform of the New York Democracy.

There is one mistake about this. The Fraud

ery is not now to be raised. It is raised al-rendy. It has never been down. It raises itself. If the Democrats were to be silent respecting the Fraud of 1876-7, the very stones would cry out against it.

There is such a thing as crime so enormous that it cannot be put to rest until justice has completely done her work.

The Senate bill to incorporate a company to hold a world's fair in New York in 1883. commemorative of the recognition of American independence, was passed by the House of Representatives. In moving to suspend the rules and pass the bill, Mr. Cox said that there was no appropriation in the bill and no responsibility for it. A bill introduced by Mr. King of Louisiana provides for the exercise by the Federal Government of the right of eminent domain in the matter of lands required for im provements along the Mississippi River, and the question of State rights is likely to be again discussed when the bill comes up. The House refused to suspend the rules and pass the bill o amend the Pacific Railroad sinking fund act.

In the course of the debate in the Senato yeserday regarding the distribution of the balance of the Geneva award, Mr. BLAINE took revenge on Senators Carpenter, Bayand, and others to words directed toward him. The methods which he employed in the House served him in this instance to the extent of securing for him the sympathies of the galleries.

By the road of By-and-by, says the old proverb, one arrives at the house of Never. Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. EDMUNDS have had time enough for reflection. It is still within the power of either of them to make himself the ead and the voice of the Republican opposition to the third term. But the opportunity is alir ping past. Whatever is done must be done quickly and boldly.

The rumor of THEE Baw's death has b revived, with the additional item that THER Maloon has succeeded him. The name THEE MALOON has a Hiberno-Burmese sound: tu wner could not be worse than THEE BAW.

It was rather an odd coincidence that at the very time Gen. Banks was warning a Mussachusetts audience of the imperative necessity of putting GRANT back in the White House in order to strike terror to the hearts of the unreconstructed rebels, Grant himself should have been posing before a Southern audience as the apostle of blarney.

After all we have heard of the suffering in Ireland, and all this country has done to relieve it, such news itoms as this, which we find in the Dublin Irisk Times of March 28, have an odd look Dublin Irish Times of March 23, have an odd look:

"Almost every steamer leaving Dublin for England takes large quantities of Irish seed postatoss nightly for agricultural districts in Laccadure and Yorkshire, but up to the present time the largest weights of these esculents have been despatched to Waise, the London and Northwestern line to Helyhead taking as much as sixty to eightly tons daily. In addition to the steamers, return colliers are being largely employed in this traffic; and while, of course, a great deal of this seed reaches the Laffey from Munister counties, it is a node-worthy fact in this period of distress in the west of Ireland that by far the largest quantities of seed thores shipped from Dublin for Kindand and Weise, and occasionally for Scotland, come direct from Commaght counties, and especially from the districts of Castleves, Castlebar, Claromorris, and other Mayo and Galway neighborhoods where the suffering is said to be keen."

A noteworthy fact, indeed!

There ought to be a struggle betwee Brother Talmage and Brother Fulton. "No solid South shall rule this country!" exclaimed Brother Fultos vehemently, as he belabored the enemy. "The South is loyal; I sometimes almost wish for an invasion, to let the world see what a united people we are, and how the forces of GRANT and LEE would march together and not against each other!" shouted Brother TAL MAGE with copious gestures, recalling hi Southern trip.

SLOSSON desires that Vignaux the vitorious should make another match at billiards with unlimited rail play. Vignaux's refusal hitherto cannot have been based on his inabilit o get an extension of furlough from his regi ment, for he procures favors of that sort as eas ly as American college boys do to kick footbal or row boat races. Perhaps as Sposson's fire propositions for his recent game were refused but modifications were accepted, so it yet may be with his new challenge.

Believing it too big a thing to commemo rate properly in twenty-four hours, Nashville vill devote about five weeks to leisurely celebrating her hundredth pirthday. Events wil prolong the pleasure from April 23 through the month of May. The feature of the week be ginning May 17 will be military reviews, tourneys, and competitive drills; and in these the militia of the whole country are invited to partake. As a prize of \$100 was offered for the bes ode for the centenary, so \$1,000 is offered to the best and \$500 for the second best company of infantry, judged by drill and appearance best and \$300 for the second bear \$500 for th section of artillery, and similar prizes for th best and second best platoons of cavairy.

The first of the ten walking matches of the HAVERLY-ENGLEHARDT combination brought out a comparatively obscure man JOHN BULLIVAN, as winner over GUYON, VINT Colston, and other well-known walkers. His record last week, at Providence, was 385 mile a six days of twelve hours each. These races are of the capitalist instead of the cooperative type that is, the managers furnish the fixed prizes, and keep the gate money. The winner in any one of the ten trial races will have a free

entrance for a final race, in which \$10,000 will be given as prizes. By holding these trial races in different localities it is supposed that the cream of the entire pedestrian element in the country will be skimmed. As a minor consideration, it is perhaps hoped also that any gate money in the country not already garnered may be thoroughly gleaned.

A walk under the city trees shows how good the damp weather of the last two or three days has been for the vegetable world. The buds that seemed seared and withered by the dry heat of last week have turned green again. and thousands have burst into leaf. The tops of the maples, in many places, are bright with new-born leaflets. The huge yellow-green buds that tip the stiff, awkward stems of the horse chestnuts, which are common in many streets, seem bursting with the fulness of life, and the delicate first leaves of the willows and poplars are trusting themselves to the balmy air. Even the gebra-coated button-ball trees begin to show the stir of the sap in their branches. With the opening of the leaves begins to be heard the humming of their approaching enemies, the insects. Various species of moths may be seen flitting silently among the green branches, and the plant lice are busy on the tender bark. Here and there flits a butterfly, and under the grass, in sunny places may be seen a beetle or an ant on the lookout for prey. Some of the smaller members of the fly family are beginning to buzz busily about, and here and there an antiquated house fly who has wintered in some commodious crack, wanders aimlessly about or sits stupidly on a window pane, as if feeling a touch of spring fever and wishing he had died with his kindred instead of seeking to prolong a humdrum

JOHN SHERMAN is said to be breaking ground for a new house in Washington. Has Honest John concluded his chance of the White House not worth while waiting for?

Just after Mr. Connow of Schoharle County had finished reading a chapter of the Bible at family prayers, the lightning struck his house, cavorted around in a promiscuous way, smashed the furniture, and started several small fires, but not a hair on the head of any member of the Connow family was harmed. EDWARD COLEMAN of this city, by all accounts is not as plous as Mr. Connow of Schoharle. In fact, it is alleged that he belongs to a wicked gang. But he had a Testament in his left breast pocket the other night, when Policeman

Sure of the Third Term.

LINDERMAN fired at him, and it turned aside a

bullet that would otherwise have lodged in his

From the Springfield Republican. WASHINGTON, April 18.—Senator Conkling tenes of the Republican opposition to Grant, in case the third termers should capture the Chicago Convention In conversation on the prospect a day or two ago, he professed entire confidence in Grant's nomination and election, quite as much in the latter as in the former. He declares that Grant is absolutely sure to carry New York, and is the only man whose nomination would assure that State to the Republicans. He does not believe that the Republican scratchers in his State would lose Grant many votes, and thinks that any less from this quarte rould be more than made up by the votes of the Demo rata. Conking tareally sanguine that quite a number of erata Conkling is really sanguine that quite a number of New York Democrats, especially from the business classes, will support Grant if he is in the field.

He thinks Grant would stand a good chance of carrying Virginia at least among the Southern States, but his chief ground of confidence is his belief that Grant would sweep New York. New York.

Conkling appears to be in the best spirits over the prospect, and persons with whom he talks freely say that he seems to be thoroughly convinced, both that Grant will be nominated and that the Empire State will elect him.

Grant's Cuming Electioneering Tour.

From the New York Tribune Gen. Grant has a way of arriving at the most important point in the field of political operations at the critical moment of the contest for delegates to Chicago. He visited Philadelphia a few weeks before the Peni aylvania State Convention was held. Returning from his Mexican tour he appeared in Texas and afterward in Arkansas just prior to the meeting of the Conventions in that State, and now be ends his travels and reaches Illinois at the moment when the Republicans there are in the midst of a hot contest over the question of his can-These coincidences may be accidental, but they do not have that appearance. Gon. Grant this not do llings by accident when he was a soldier, and it is accordly probable that he is wandering over the country and alliness way without any thoseht, of the effect his provident and appealess may have on his Fresidenthal pro-tects and appeales may have on his Fresidenthal pro-

Another Southern Tildes Was

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Into what a fearful frenzy st wrath these anti-Tilden, Democratic and Independent, and stalwart Republican journals and politicians seem to be working themselves over the bare should so administer the affairs of the State of New York (and let me ask if any of his predecessors did bet-ter*) as to reduce the taxes of its citizens one half annoally, and to send several shining lights of his own party to the pentionizary for violation of the Ganal laws, or that he should show his alleged weakness by carrying the country in 1873 against the combined efforts of the Republican party and its army of efficienceders, raitroud jobbirs, Democratic sorchaads, and the rest. But that is stood new allow himself to be showed in the way again by he admicers to disturb the "business interests" of the country and best (or worst laid plans of a lot of particle leegbes is be feetly infamous. If this visitation of Frovinence is to be again influed on the country—and some of as are feeds enough to wish it—let us induce the hope that the good Lord will give these fellows patience to hide their time, waiting the coming of that are when the country will look upon anch men as Thom said Robinson with aversion, and see the glorious light of the saints reflected in the country—socked in the counters of John Kelly!

MOSIUS, Ala., April 12.

Tildestie.

The scene of the English races now shifts from Newmarket to Epsom, where the spring meeting will be held this week on the Derby course; and there will be four noteworthy races, occupying three days— the Great Surrey Handicap and the Prince of Wales the Great Surrey Handicap and the Frince of waters stakes, to-day, the Great Netropolitan Handicap, to-mor-row; the City and Subarban, on Thursday. In the Great Surrey, which comes off to-day, distance about five fur-longs, Lorillard has engaged Parole, at 1331 pounds, being he second highest on the list, and the S-year-olds Mistake, 96 pounds; Nereid, 86; Wallenstein, 161 (original); 97), and Sly Dance, 94. Mr. Ten Broeck has two English norses entered for this race, Haggis and The Gowan. For the other race to-day, the Prince of Wales, the Lorilland stable entered its full force-Parole, Falsetto, Wallen stein, Boreas, Mistake, Sly Dance, Pappose, Geraldine, and Nervid, Geraldine is, of course, out; Parole is charged with the top weight, 144 pounds, and Falsetto with the second, 132 pounds. The 3-year-olds vary from Mistake's 110 pounds down to the 162 pounds of Pappoose. Wallenstein has 100 pounds, with 7 pounds penalty for winning the Newmarket Handicap, making 112. The istance is about a mile.

Not content with his labors as one of the most industrious and faithful members of the House of Repre-sentatives. As Sanuel S. Cox has just published a beau-tifully princed duodectino volume, entitled Free Land and Free Troots (Putham's), in which the lessons of the English corn laws are applied to the United States. In a lucid ar gument presented in a very animated and pictureague style. Mr. Cox brings forward all those considerations which can be adduced in layer of the free trade theory. We have seen more elaborate and pretentious treatises than his, but we do not remember one in which the doc rines he advocates are exputabled to a manner more

loubt, one of the ultimate Utopian conditions of society Would that if were already incomplete existence throughout the world! But, unfortunately, it is still necessary in human affairs to do many things not in accordance with the highest ideal standard, and the levying of duties upor imports is one of these things. Meanwhile, however, dis-cussion of principles is always in order, and this little book by Mr. Cox will add to his well-merited reputation

Tom Ochiltree's Yara.

Oh. Tom Ochittree has come up from the South, To give us the music he makes with his mouth; In all the wide reach of the Land of the Free.

He stays not for truth when he wishes to speak, But paints a remance on his limitless cheek; He stretches the blanket with wonderful will, And draws the long tow with remarkable skill. The last of his yarns is the binnest by far, And he will be Knight of the Golden Cigar When Grant, the third-termer, shall come to his own And pay the good fellows who gave him the throne. On his adamant face is no sign of a blush,

As he easy that the Southland will go with a rush For the third term, or Empire, whate'er it may be. That gives us the Grant King and Tom Ochiltree. The Southrous, says Tom, are all crazy for Grant, And nothing for them is too novel or rash.

That brings them the spending of other men's cast The elegant tale that Tom Ochiltree lells Is music to Grant and his toadies and swells And grial to the hoppers of stalwart machines. And yet is but fit to be told to marines.

MR. TILDEN'S POSITION As Explained by a Political and Person

ALBANY, April 18 .- A prominent Demoreat, whose personal, social and political relations with Mr. Tilden are intimate, consented to talk with me vesterday on the subject of the Presilential nomination. He distinctly stated that he did not speak by Mr. Tilden's authority. He said: "The key to the numerous falsehoods in regard to Mr. Tilden which are circulated through the press is found in the simple fact that he is a very busy man. He has neither time nor inclination to talk with strangers. When he is approached, therefore, by the aggressive interviewer nothing. The unaggressive in terviewer does not even get a chance to see him. He keeps no store of small talk on hand wherewith to entertain casual visitors. This is also one reason why he has so many personal enemies. A man of local or State distinction calls on Mr. Tilden as he calls on other statesmen, and expects to be cordially received. He goes away disappointed. He remembers that he has done all the talking himself, and has heard nothing in response. He ponders on the subject, and comes to the conclusion that he has been badly treated. The more he thinks of it the angrier he gets. He revenges himself in one of two ways. If he is a newspaper man, he puts words into Tilden's mouth which Tilden never uttered. If he is a politician, he solemn-

been shaken." "Do you mean to say that no genuine interviews with Tilden have been published?" No. I don't mean to say anything of the kind. The occasional brief interviews in THE Sun, purporting to be with Tilden, are undoubtedly genuine, for they bear evidence o his style in every line. The long interview in the Times last summer on Cyrus W. Field was also genuine. There is a clearness and force about all his utterances which nobody can imitate, and which those who know him never mistake. They do not need to be told, therefore, that all the numerous interviews with which the press has been flooded during the past three or four weeks are bogus. He has not held any consultations with his physicians, for he is not sick He has not said that he did not care a continental copper for the Presidency, for his vocabulary embraces no expressions of that kind He has not told 'a distinguished Congressman' -name unknown-that he had written a letter which would be read at the Syracuse Convennon, withdrawing from politics. All such state ments may be stamped as false without danger

of going astray." I ventured to remark: "I infer from what you have said that Mr. Tilden is an active candidate for the Presidency, all reports to the con trary notwithstanding."

But you have no right to infer that. I have only told you that these bogus interviews are built on the foundation of Mr. Tilden's silence. He talks freely with his friends, and wisely."

And when he talks, what does he say?' "He probably says less about the Presidency than any other prominent man in the United States. All the time for more than three years his house has been besieged by visitors. He now numbers among his intimate persons friends scores of men, perhaps hundreds, scat ered over all parts of the country. To those who have carned the right to his confidence by is singularly straightforward and explicit in his conversation. But no living man can truth fully say that Mr. Tilden has told him at any time since the last election that he wanted to run for President this year. Nor has he told any man that he had withdrawn from politics.

There seems to be a mystery about all this. " No, there is no mystery. It means that conending ideas have been at work in Mr. Tilden's mind, and he never announces a decision till i mind, and he never announces a decision till it is firmly and unalterably formed. He is not the invalid that his enemies picture him. He has had no attoke of paralysis normy sign of such a disease; but his life has been unusually netive, and he often feels the need of rest and recreation. He knows that if he is elected to the Presidency, and carries out his ideas of government, he will be engaged in a perpetual fight during his four years' term against Rings far more powerful and corrupt than ever the Tweed Ring or the Canal Ring was. He is often tempted to abandon public affairs and thus avoid this inevitable conflict. His personal avoid this inevitable conflict. His personal surbition is not large. He has no wife or family whose social distinction might be enhanced by a term in the White House. He does not know how to attitudinize and posture for effect. He is indifferent to general flattery. A crowd is always distasteful to him. He could find no piersure in the abstract contemplation of himself as President of the United States. He is intensely personal in his his example to substitute in the substitute. His public ambition is leaves. He has clearly defined ambition is leaves. quite unpersonal in his politics. His public ambition is large. He has clearly defined

is intensely personal in his likes and hases, but quite unpersonal in his polities. His public ambition is large. He has clearly defined notions on questions of government, and he wants to live to see his policies carried out. But if he could commit his unflirished work to the hands of another he would willingly retire. He has canvassed with his friends the availability of several candidates to whom he might transfer his strength. He thinks well of Speaker Randall—better perhaps than of any other man who is a possible Fresident. But Randall has been from the first strength and house in his opposition to Tidden's withdrawal. Mr. Tiden's relations with Henry B. Payne of Ohio are also pleasant. He sees in Mr. Payne a leader whose abilities have never been fully recognized, and who might in an emersone prove a useful and brave man. I don't think I shall betray any confidence if I test you that Mr. Payne was Tilden's candidate for Vice-President in 1876. He was satisfied with Mr. Hendricks, however, and became friendlier with him doring the campatign than you might suppose."

"Bo these triendly relations continue?"

"So far as Mr. Tilden is concerned, they do. I cannot answer for Gov. Hendricks."

"What does Mr. Tilden timk of Mr. Seymour?"

"That is a difficult question to answer. He respects him highly. I have heard him say that, in his oppinen, Seymour resembled Washinston more than any other man of modern times. It was Tilden's desire for years to make Seymour President. In 1874 it became Seymour President. In 1874 it became Seymour particular wish to make Tilden Governor of New York. Each owes the other a good deal in the way of counsel and support. If the books were fairly balanced, it would be difficult to tell which was the creditor and which the debtor. A coolness has sprung up between them during the nast three years, bused probably on a mutual misunderslanding. They stand close enough together on questions of public policies, but their methods are different. The enomies of Tilden have lately proclaimed th

er man." Are Tilden and Bayard friendly?" Not particularly."

this judgment of Gen. Hancock as that of any other man."

Are Tilden and Bayard friendly?"

Not particularly."

How is it with Thurman?"

He and Mr. Tilden are almost strangers."

Let us get back to the subject of Mr. Tilden's candidacy. You have not told me yet whether or not he wants the nomination. Does he?"

That is a question which cannot be answered in a single word. He certainly does not want it unless he is the unquestioned choice of a large majority of the Convention. He has never for a moment countenanced or suproved the repeal of the two-thirds rule. His friends everywhere have supported that rule in the full knowledge of what his opinions were. All stories to the effect that he is using money to secure delegates are malicious fabrications. John Kelly was his friend and supporter in 1874 and 1875. If his prejudices have not impaired his truthfulness, be will testify that no money was used to isfluence the Conventions of those years. William Dorahelmer was his confidential friend and representative at St. Louis in 1876. Let him tell whether or no any money was spent or any corrupt promises entered into to secure delegates there. Gov. Dorsheimer is no longer friendly to Tilden. He will not withhold the truth for the purpose of sparing Tilden's feethags. More than that he has the unqualified consent of Tilden's friends and of Tilden himself, if any such consent is needed, to tell all that he knows. The fast is there never was a purer or cleaner canvass for the Presidential nomination than that of 1876. The people were for Tilden, and the politicians were forced to obey the people's will and nominate him. If the same state of things is found to exist this year Mr. Tilden, I think, will take the nomination. Otherwise he will not. He asks no personal vindeation at the hands of any political party. His professional life of more than forty years in the city of New York has given him a reputation which sander cannot destroy. He has no grievance. He does not ask the Presidency because the people were defrauded

him to carry out in the general Government that system of administrative reform which was amply illustrated during his term as Governor of New York."

"If Mr. Tilden were nominated would he do anything to conciliate the hestile elements in this State?"

"That depends on what you call the hestile elements. If you mean to ask if he would bargain with John Kelly for his support. I savemphatically No. Nor would he tell the Canal Bing that he was sorry he stopped their plunder, and that he would not dose any more when he got to Washington. Those who are his enemies because of his policy must remain his enemies because of his policy must remain his enemies to the end, for he will never lift a flager to please them. Those who oppose him on personal grounds must exercise their own judgment as to what they shall do. He is not bidding for their assistance. But if he is nominated for President the Democracy of New York will be organized as it never was before. Tammany Hall, through its present management, or through a new management, will come to his support. All the Sattee which hold elections before Novamber—Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Vermont, West Virginia, and, most of all, Onlo-will afford a fair test of Tilden's strength; and if he holds his own through the August, September, and October elections, it will not be in the power of any laction to defent him in the State of New York. But if any man supposes that Mr. Tilden will shape his policy to please his enemies, or will go down on his knees to beg their support, that man would better vote against his nomination; for Tilden will do nothing of that kind. He is an aggressive statesman, and he will continue to be aggressive statesman and he will c

ly asserts that his faith in Tilden's honesty has of the deterates—propady of seven-eightis.

"Does be think so?"
I don't know. I never asked him."
My informant here brought the interview to an end. He refuses to permit his name to be published, but he certainly enjoys the confidence of Mr. Tilden in an unusual degree.

THE SCANDALS OF GRANTING The Mistory of Leet & Stocking and the New

York Custom House France When Gen. Grant became President In 1869, he found that one of his former staff officers, a young man named George K. Leet, was filled with a controlling desire to make a for-tune in some public employment. In this ambition the President encouraged him. Leet was then a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, and,

under the system of favoritism which prevailed. he had been detailed for special service in the War Department, and thus saved from the perils and hardships of the frontier. He mes Washington with Babcock and Porter, and from them he first learned of the rich possibilities which the New York Custom House afforded. Two weeks after Grant's inauguration Leet came to New York, bearing the following letter of introduction to Moses H. Grinnell, then Col-

Sector of the Port:

Executive Massian,

Washington, D. C., Mayon 19, 1866.

Dean Sin: This will introduce to you Col. G. K. Leet. who served under me from early in the war to the present day, from the fall of Vicksburg forward, as a staff present day, from the fall of Vicksburg forward, as a staff officer. He is a business man or unquestioned integrity. His experience before the war fits him for business of almost kny kind. He now proposes to resign from the army to engage in private life, and I cheerfully commend him as possessing all the qualities necessary to inspire confidence. Yours truly,

M. H. GRENELL.

Backed by this powerful letter, Col. Leet was ermitted to examine the various places at Mr. Grinnell's disposal, but he did not find any hing that suited him, and he went back to Washington half convinced that the value of the Custom House had been grossly exaggerated. For many years prior to 1870 the various steamship companies had their warehouses on their piers on the Jersey side of the North River. Cargoes were discharged into these warehouses, and if Custom House permits were obtained and the consignments claimed within forty-eight hours, no charge was made for storage. These warehouses of the steamship companies were bonded by the Government and designated as general order stores. Others of the same sort existed on the New York side, and a lively competition sprang up over the storage of goods detained beyond forty-eight hours. This competition resulted

in very moderate charges to importers. In February, 1870, under pressure from Washington, Mr. Grinnell withdrew the general order privilege from the warehouses on the New Jersey side, and limited it to a few designated places on the New York side. destroyed the power of the steamship companies to protect their patrons against extor-

tionate charges. It was now clear that if one person could secure a monopoly of the general order business, his profits would be as large as ne chose to make thom. He would virtually control all the merchandise that entered the port of New man finally retired from public life. There is

York, and he could tax it to suft himself. Lest reappeared at the New York Custom House. He had found a place that suited him. He wanted a monopoly of the general order business. Collector Grinnell promptly refused o accode to this modest request. Thereupon Leet, in the great name of Grant threatened Grinnell with removal. Whether or not he had nower to enforce this threat nobody seems to know. But the fact remains that shortly afterward, in July, 1870, Mr. Grinnell was removed and Thomas Murphy appointed Collector in his place. At about the same time George K Leet resigned his commission in the army. taking advantage of the law which allowed him a year's additional pay. In August it was ancounced that the firm of George K. Leet & Co. had entered upon the wavehouse business Lest's partner was a young man named W. S Stocking who had subsisted precariously as a

tinsmith in Washington, and who was ready for any venture which promised him an easier living than his trade offered. It has never been told how these two men met or what peculiar influence bound them together. But they seemed to have a perfect understanding from the first, and their power steadily increased. In Sen tember they applied to Murphy for a monopoly of the general order business, which he immediately granted. Mr. Murphy was not disposed to question the claims of a man who, in Gen. Grant's opinion, was fitted " for business of almost any kind." Thus the young and enterprising firm of Leet & Stocking gained the opportunity to plunder New York's commerce. HI.

Alexander T. Stewart, the greatest merchant of his generation, was a warm personal friend of President Grant. He was named for Secretary of the Treasury, and was confirmed before the Senate discovered that his business as an importer disqualified him from holding the office. In October, 1870, soon after Leet & Stocking entered upon the possession of their general order monopoly, Mr. Stewart called upon Grant and warned him that his confidence had been abused by this man Leet, and that the merchants of New York were the victims of a barefaced swindle which claimed the sanction and protection of the Government. He said to the President, and he subsequently swore to the same thing before a Congressional investigating committee: "When the Cunard stores and the Hoboken stores had the general order business, if a steamer arrived at times when an entry could not be made at the Custom House the agents gave the importers forty-eight hours in which to make their entries. There was no charge for that time. At present, when vessels arrive at these stores or docks I have to discharge immediately on arrival; no time is given to make entries. The goods are taken mmediately and carted to a general order store in New York. A charge is made for this cartage and in that store for storage for a month although the goods may not remain there for one day. This amounts to \$1.50 a package, which is so much taken from the pockets of the importers unnecessarily. Again, when goods so situated are in part to be entered for consumption and in part for bonding, the price paid for the bonded goods (which is now \$1.75 per package) is so much lost to the importer." Mr. Stewart was asked, in his examination

before the Congressional committee, if the new warehouses did not afford greater security. He answered promptly: "No. On the contrary, the Cunard and Hoboken stores wer considered more secure beyond all comparison. They were more sale, and we had greater facilities in getting our goods. During the past ten years, in warehouses in the city of New York, I have lost by theft about forty thousand deliars,

without recognized liability on the part of any one, whereas at the Cunard and Hoboken warehouses I have never lost one dollar. There is another trouble with the present general order stores: they being so crammed with goods, it is difficult to find as speedily as desired the cases ordered for examination in the public stores." Mr. Stewart further declared that the Government could derive no possible advantage whatsoover from this system, and that it could be "only to vex, annoy, and deplete the pock-

ets of the importer." Mr. William E. Dodge testified that the extortions of Leet & Stocking " had made the port of New York the most expensive port for the transaction of business in the world." A large number of prominent importers testified that where they paid 75 cents under the old system. they were compelled to pay \$2 under the new. In the spring of 1671, when the Forty-first Congress was drawing to a close, the foregoing acts were reported to both Houses by the Joint Committee on Retrenchment, but no action was

aken on the report, and no attempt was made to reform the abuses. HEE. During the summer and fall of 1871 the mer-

In December, 1871, the first session of the

chants of New York grew exceedingly restive under the perpetual extertions to which they sere subjected by the favored creatures of a corrupt Administration.

Forty-first Congress assembled, and a memorial was immediately laid before the Senate from the leading merchants of New York asking a more thorough investigation than had yet been made of Custom House abuses. Senator Trumbull moved to refer the subject to the Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment. This motion was opposed by Senators Conkling, Cameron, Sherman, Anthony, and Chand-ler. Mr. Chandler said he hoped "this Committee of Universal Geniuses would not be appointed," Other supporters of the Administration spoke in the same strain. A special committee was finally appointed, however, but its duties were restricted to investigating Custom House affairs. The majority looked out that the control of the committee should remain in the hands of trusty friends of the Administration. Before this committee some curlous facts were brought to light. One importer presented his freight hill and his storage and cartage bill on 20 barrels of mineral water. The freight bill, as made out by the steamship Atlantic for freight and primage from Liverpool, with exchange at 11914 amounted to \$14.78, while Leet & Stocking's bill for labor. storage and cartage was \$16.75. Several witnesses were called to estimate the profils of Leet & Stocking. Mr. Francklyn, the agent of the Cupard line of steamers, declared that the profits would cortainly be more than \$100,000 a vear; perhaps a great deal more. Mr. Moore, Phelps, Dodge & Co., testified that he had made a careful estimate, and was convinced that the annual profits of Leet & Stocking could

not be less than \$200,000 in gold. Mr. A. T. Stewart testified that after the first investigation in 1871 he went to see President Grant again and begged him to put a stop to this system of plunder. Being thus forced to act, the President rebuffed Mr. Stewart and invited his hostility, but retained and caused the

undving gratitude of George K. Leet. The Investigating Committee of the Senate made their report after the campaign of 1872 had begun. The majority were bent on serving the Administration, and they were blind and deaf to what they had seen and heard. They reported that Leet & 'Stocking's monopoly was really an improvement on the old system. But unfortunately for them they printed the testimony with their report and thus revealed the facts berein recited.

THE NEW BRITISH CABINET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: To-

Cludstone or Granville !-- 1859 and 1880-The Liberal Benches and Tory Ber

day, we are informed that Lord Beaconsfield has delivered his resignation to the Queen. It would be somewhat more than awkward, it would be ludicrous, in the leader of a feetle minority in the House to put the speech on the opening of a new Parliament into the Queen's outh. As Mr. Gladstone formally and licht, some five years since, abdicated the Liberal leadership, and has in all his speeches flown to the present hour professed full fealty to Lord Granville as leader. Lord Beaconsfield will with propriety, advise the Queen to send for that nobleman. He was the natural heir of Earl Russell when that statesno duty connected with the office which his capacity would fall short of fairly accomplishing. He would not be, either to the Queen, the country, or Parliament, what Mr. Gladstone was or Lord Beaconsfield was, but, as has been well and indeed generally said, he may be not less successful in his way. There is one of Turner's water colors in which the are is charmed by the perfect beauty of a landscape glowing in the setting sun. On closer examination, it turns out that the painter, in one of his flashes of reckless originality, had taken a common red wafer and stuck it on the picture at the spot where the sun should be. I should be sorry to compare Lord Granville to a wafer; but this little incident seems to suggest that in some Cabinets, as in some nictures if the composiharmonious and the colors skilfully blended the precise character of the naminally controlling influence is not of vital impor-

But be who may the nominal and titular head. as that antique and crotchetty old statesman, Earl Grey, truly observes in a recent letter to the electors of Northumberland, "Mr. Glad stone must be the master, and he is not a man to hold that great power without using it." He stands toward his colleagues in somewhat the same relation that "Capability Brown" did toward George III. He was his head gardener an admirable one, but exercised within his domain an autogratic rule which, while fully admain an autocratic rule which, while fully admitted, was secretly resented. In the course of time Brown went the way of all flesh, and the King hastened to visit his emancipated gardens. "Hal my men," said his Majesty to the working gardeners, "now that old Brown is dead we can do as we closse." As long as Mr. Gladstone lives it will be impossible for his colleagues to do as they thease.

But, however constituted the Cabinet may be, when the House moots it will present an aspect such as it has berham never seen since

leagues to do as they thease.

But, however constituted the Cabinet may be, when the House mosts it will present an aspect such as it has perhaps never seen since its formation. When in December, 1852, Disraedi, like a wounded stag at bay, made his last flerce fight for power, and was gored to death by Gladstone in the great dual contest which has continued in all its savage rapeor to the present hour. Lord Aberdeen, a man of about the calibre of Lord Granville, and somewhat placed as the latter is now, formed the coalition Ministry of all the talents, embracing nearly all the great men of a time when the House of Commons presented more great men than at any period of its existence. There may have been, "Disraell said in one of his latest speeches, "times when an individual man arose greater than any individual man which the House then contained, but it never contained so many great ment together." On the Gowernment benches then might have been seen Lord John Russell leader of the House). Lord Palmersion, and Sir Aiexander Coekburn, representing the Whigs; Sir James Graham its great debater). E. Gladstone, Sidney Herbert, Edward Cardwell, and Sir Milliam Molesworth and Millier Gibson, representing the Balicals. On the bench behind ast Richard Cobden, who had been offered and declined office; John Bright, and Thomas Babington Macaular, besides many men of marked ability scattered among the supporting benches. On the other side sat alone Benjamin Disraeli, the solitary fire to light up this camp of dulness, for Hugh Cairus had only entered the House that year, and had not then exhibited that power in the accumulation of facts, and closeness and vigor in their application, which afterward made him so powerful a lieutenant. Nor had gentlement to offer one himself, he held his own against this host. Within two years his Ministry of all the balents fell to pioces unable to carry its own strength and Lord Palmerston formed the Ministry. Whig, or, perhaps more properly to be styled, Palmerstonia, which with two brief i

debaters. The opposite side will show now no Disraeli. Sir Stafford Northeote, who leads, is a laborious, amiable, fluent, weak man, who owes much of his prestige to having been a publi of Mr. Gladstone, whose secretary he was for some years. Next him will be found seated Mr. Cross, the late Home Secretary, the ablest speaker on the new opposition side, Before entering the House, when he defented Mr. Gladstone in Bouthwest Lancashire of the House, when he defented Mr. Gladstone in Bouthwest Lancashire (unarter Sessions, When Disraeli selected him as Secretary for the Home Department it was regarded as one of those surprises he delights in, such as the selection of Lord Lytton, a Charge d'Affaires at Lisbon, for the Governor-Generalship of India, or W. H. Smith for the head of the Admiraity. Unlike Mr. Smith, however, who has shown himself a most inefficient First Lord, Mr. Cross has been admittedly, by the consent of all parties, in many respects the best Home Secretary that department has seen. An a speaker he possesses clearnoss and strenath, and there is an air of candor and honesty about all he says, which makes him both convincing and effective. But is a range is circumscribed. He knows little beyond his own department, and is not up in either foreign or colonial affairs. With these two may be counted Lord Sandon and Mr. Plunkett, both men of promise as occasional aids. And there the opposition strength ceases. What can these four men do as an attacking force against such a phalanx of defensive power as the Government benches will present form its very strongth and its consequent internal discord—a result which is not improbable.

SUNBEAMS.

-A conductor on a Colorado railroad coolly shot and killed a man who would neither get of

-Somebody must have hung a horse

shoe on the haib of a tree at Council Bluffs, lows, many years ago, for it was lately found imbedded out of sight in ... We imagine," says the San Francisco

New-Letter, in criticising a new play of mining life, "that it would prove a very telling card in places where 'honest miners' were not so well known and so fittle trusted." -In the struggle to capture a party of colonists bound for Kansas by two rival railroad passenger arents at Rochester, the fare was reduced from \$30.01 to \$5, one agent selling ninety-three tickets and the

-During the course of some excavations and levellings which have been carried out within the historic lines of Flevna by the Balgarian Government, 16 cannon and 10,000 muskets have been found, which Osman Pasha caused to be buried before he surrendere

-The Australians do not take kindly to the polygamic idea. One of the Salt Lake priests who has just returned from a proselyting visit to the big island says that four attempts were made there to murder him. and the Suit Lake Prilone is abusing the Australians for -A report to the annual conference of the

Mormone says that the Mormon population of Utah is 111,820, that the Church in that Territory has lost 600 members and gained 1.500 in a year, and that the Church receipts in that period were over \$1,000,000. Apostla Snow made an eloquent defence of polygamy, and there was no show of opposition to that dogma.

—A stalwart negro, with a scowling face and a gon across his shoulder, samutered into a formyard near Shelbyville. Ind., and said that he had come to kill the man who lived thers. He did not know this man, but had been told that he had belted the enemy in a re-cent drunken fight. The intended victim was hastily hidden, and a summons sent for several neighbors, who came and shot the negro.

... The first volume of Kossuth's Memoirs, to appear simultaneously in English, German, am Magyar, will show, it is said, that Napoleon III. on sum moning him to Paris in 1850, offered him naturalization and a Schatorship. While refusing these, Kessuth agreed to use his influence in favor of Prance and Sardinia in the impending war, whereby he offended Mazzini, Victor

Hoge, and the French Republicads. -In the recent election in England some indies took part in the convass. At Hereford, Ludy Eline both Biddulph addressed an immense audience as follows "Gentlemen, these are election times, and uncommon times, and we are at present allowed to do things we don't do at other times; so I will make that my excuse for addressing you, and will make you a little speech. Mr. Riddotph cannot be here to-day, but I am here as his wite and representative, and I ask you to put him at the head of the poll, and make him a happy man and me a happy woman. He has your interests at heart, and no-body loves the country more than Mr. Biddulph, I de-clare to you." Her ladyship sat down amid vecifierous

-The Golos of St. Petersburg relates the following tragic incident: "A peasant of the village of Olshany, province of Kharkoff, on his return from the market, while counting his money, was called out of the room, leaving some bank notes on the table. His little ion, four years old, began to play with the pretty pictures, and when the father returned he found only small pieces left. In his rage he threw the boy violently upo the floor. At this moment his wife entered the room with her body in her arms: letting the bake fall, she snatched the boy and fled from the house with him but found to trace of life in him. In despair she returned to the house and beheld a new horror: hor babe was a lifeless corpse mosting in the tub of water where it had fallen from her

-A contrast to the Oberammergan Passion play, which is to be performed again this season, is thus described by a well-known Shakespearian authority in a letter to a friend: "Years ago I saw a Passion play in Spain which was sublinely initional. After the Mari-lind presented their gifts to Mary, who was worted beside a pastchound imager surrounded by nationari oxea with a great deal of genuine straw about, at the initial of a little bell toillet girls in short skirts and pink ughts darted from the side scenes, and, pirouetting around the group, finally struck an attitude with their hands over the cradle, and their elevated toes pointing to the sudence. When the curtain went down, there were verific religious to the people, and many women went

-As an orator, Mr. Gladstone is almost unapproachable. As a writer he would be save for hi name and reputation, unreadable. Some one asked Lord Beaconsheld eighteen months ago whether he had eaconsheld eighteen months ago whether he see ead a certain article written by Mr. Gladstone and at the time engaging particular attention. "I looked through it, of course," the Premier said, "but I cannot say I read it. I can listen with graffication to Mr. filedstone's longest speeches but I cannot for the life of me read what he writes." This was a criticism given under circumstances which precladed suspicion of personal of political animus. It was the verdict of a man of letter on the essay of an orator, and it would be difficult to ques tion its justice. Mr. Gladstone's literary style is as ba

-According to a correspondent of the Press of Vienna, the Cour is now to all intents and a posses a prisoner in his own palace. Ten officers of the guard are charged with the protection of the los and their duty is to keep watch over all tions are issued for the surveillance of each floor of the palace. It is ordered that the officers on exact at the thority and does not belong to the imperial family tween 12 at night and 8 in the morning tion is so strictly carried out that Dr. Butkin, the E before he was admited to his patient, and the medical he had sent for was also kept back until authority for i admission was obtained. The subterramean apartment have all been bricked up, it having been decided that they shall no longer be inhabited.

-- The custom of making April fools is kept up by the Italians with greater energy than by any of poople. The newspapers are boaxed freely, and this s usually guilible. Some Roman journals approxiaddress a meeting on the advisability of an expeditie South Pole, at the Boman University, admission The porter had hard work to persuate the lanpeople who wanted to gain admittance that it was sell.

A mandolin concert was advertised for the evening, and parties of confiding tourists and natives minic their way to the Collegem to find only silence dovi, who was attacked by four ruffians while home, wrapped in a large clock and herried of and scandalized the Sisters of Charity very troducing a man into the convent precinctinto the hands of the public prosecutor. As the pet organ of the Vatican, why manually of call-looking note was delivered, desired the the names of sundry promotions among 1 change of nuccion and appointment newspaper arrived in the Valican there was all His Hotmess sent for the editor and rated and when he produced the document to be perts, that, if possible, the forgery might be trasonally insuited, while of course all the possess opposite party were delighted at seeing the Jure's P